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cumbed, and so was made a disgraceful, humiliating page in the history of Christian missions and in the history of the powers.

The spectacle of the South African War, the cruelties continually inflicted on the natives of the Congo Free State by the Belgian functionaries, the like cruelties inflicted by the German functionaries of German Africa, the extinction in process of the Hovahs by the French functionaries in Madagascar, and eminently the policy of the powers in China, — what more formidable obstacles than these to the diffusion of Christianity can be conceived? A Romanist of the present may well smile at certain Protestant assumptions of superior morality. "You affect to scorn our martial prince-bishops of the mediæval era," such an one may say. "You pour contempt on the sword-bearers, the Knights Templars who conquered Lithuania, Livonia and other lands. You condemn the forced baptisms ordered by Charlemagne. Well, how much more advanced over these are Protestant Britain and Protestant America, whose high civil and military officials — church members to a man — make war on inoffensive non-Christians, doom whole races to extinction and clear a pathway for your missionaries with the sword and the bullet? How much better than we are Britain and Boer, each with his Bible to back his fratricide? How much better is the American general, forcing liberty and civilization on the Filipino with the bayonet and the shotgun?"

If ever there was an urgent moment for a protest and petition of all Christians, more especially of the representatives of the foreign missionary societies, against the general conduct of the powers toward races non-Christian and relatively weak, this is the moment. Everywhere outside of Western Christendom aversion to, hatred of, that conduct are manifest; and in every Christian country the advanced humanitarian mind is expressing itself against the motives underlying the conduct — war, greed of territory and of dominion, international antipathy. Why, then, should the functionaries we refer to be the last to fall in with the new order? Come to the rescue of your non-Christian fellows and of yourselves, oh ye secretaries and directors of foreign missions! Come speedily or see your cause obscured, yourselves humiliated for many a year of the future!

### Petition to Congress.

The following petition is being extensively circulated and signed throughout the United States. Those who wish to do so can copy it, sign it with their address, get others to do so, and then send it to Charles D. Pierce, 136 Liberty Street, New York. It is expected that the petition will have over two million signatures when it is presented to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:—

Whereas, the subject of the universal peace conference assembled at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1899, was to promote the maintenance of general peace and the establishment of friendly offices and mediation among the nations of the world;

And whereas, in the opinion of the subscribers, the present condition of affairs in the South African Republic and the Orange Free State calls for a similar expression and offer of "friendly offices and mediation" of our people through their government;

And whereas, the United States, ever since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, has been the sympathetic friend of oppressed nations throughout the world, having freely displayed its sympathy for France in the days of the first Republic, for Greece in her struggle for independence, for Hungary, for Poland, for Mexico, for the South American Republics, for Armenia and for Cuba, and has repeatedly expressed such sympathy through resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States, and there is no intention, on the part of the subscribers, to suggest any action by the Congress that could be construed as, internationally, of an unfriendly character, or as going beyond the limits heretofore observed in former resolutions:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, citizens of the State of . . . . . residing in the . . . . . Congressional district thereof, hereby request their representative in Congress and the Senators from their State, in Congress assembled, to advocate and sustain by their votes the passage in Congress of the following resolution, or a resolution of like import, to wit:

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the people of the United States feel a strong sympathy with the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State; that they are pained by the report of present sufferings of this Christian people, and they unite in the hope that this declaration, which they feel it their duty to make, will be favorably considered by the government of Great Britain in a settlement of their unfortunate differences.

Section 2. And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to communicate this resolution to the government of Great Britain.

### Members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — His Excellency Count Frédéric Schönborn, Doctor of Laws, President of the Imperial Court of Justice, former Minister of Justice, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency M. D. De Szilagyi, former Minister of Justice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc.; Count Albert Apponyi, Member of the Chamber of Magnates and of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc. M. Henri Lammasch, Doctor of Laws, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

BELGIUM. — His Excellency M. Beernaert, Minister, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron Lambert, Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier